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1                   Figure 4 A, B, C, and D are views and a cross section of the  
2 present invention;

3                   Figure 5 A, B, and C are views of another embodiment of the  
4 present invention;

5                   Figure 6 B and F are views of another embodiment of the  
6 present invention, Figure 6 H is a view of the hose;

7                   Figure 7 B and F are views of a flange;

8                   Figure 8 is a cross sectional view of the present invention;

9                   Figure 9 is a cross sectional view of the present invention;

10                  Figure 10 is a front view of the bearing support;

11                  Figures 11 is a view of another embodiment of the present  
12 invention, Figure 11 E is a view of the extended shaft;

13                  Figure 12 [F, B, S] X, Y, Z and A, B, C are views of another  
14 embodiment of the present invention ;

15                  Figure 13 is a view of an attachable handle;

16                  Figure 14 A and B are views of other embodiments of the  
17 present invention;

18                  Figure 15 is a detailed view of Figure 14 A;

19                  Figure 16 is a schematic of the power train;

20                  Figure 17 is a view of the clutch arrangement; and

21                  Figure 18 is a view of a view of the flexible shaft sleeve.

22 **DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

23                  Referring now to the drawing, there is illustrated in Figures  
24 1A through 1E an embodiment of an arrangement fabricated according  
25 to the teaching of the present invention and generally designated 10.

26                  Figure 1A illustrates a rotary tool support generally designated 301  
27 mountable within a hand piece generally designated 401. The hand  
28 piece 401 is fabricated to form a guard around a selected portion of the  
29 cutting surface 302. This embodiment is adapted to be attachable to a

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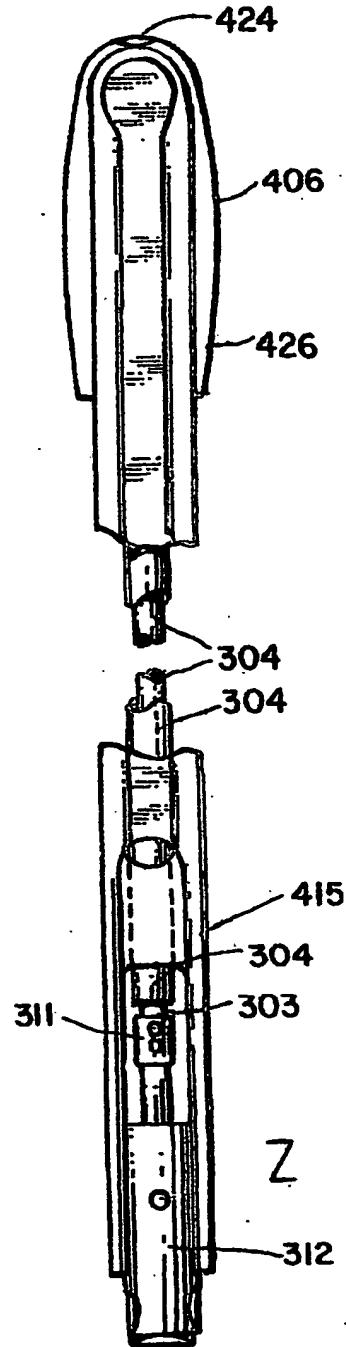
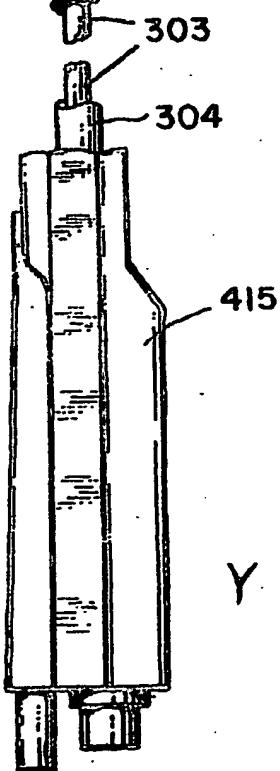
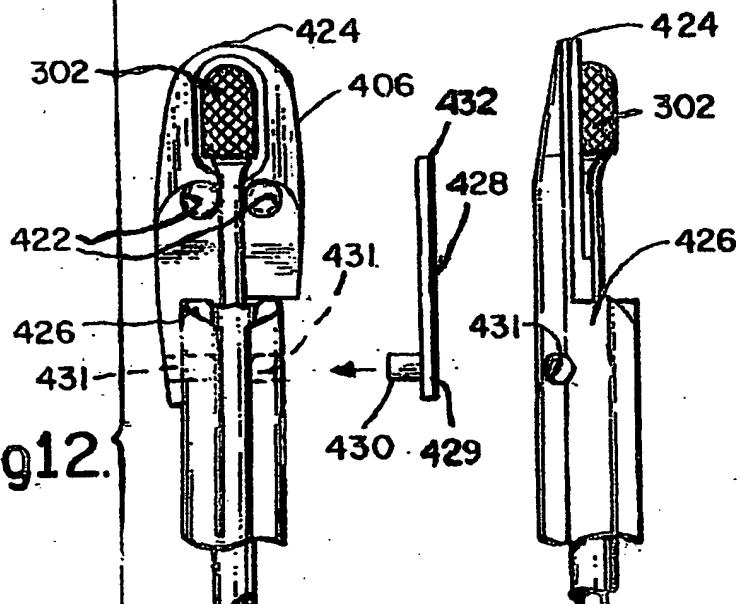
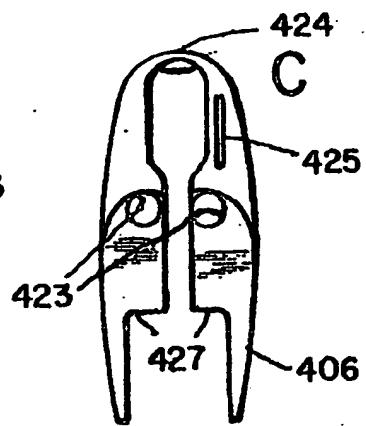
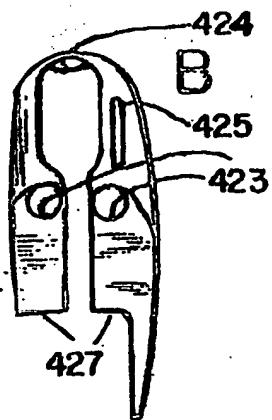
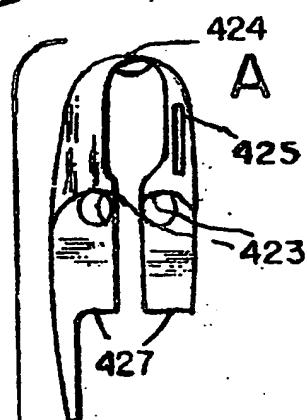


Fig 12.

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10

1 Figure 4 A, B, C, and D are views and a cross section of the  
2 present invention: C

2 present invention:  
3 Figure 5 A, B, and D are views of another embodiment of the  
4 present invention:

Figure 6 B and F are views of another embodiment of the

present invention. Figure 6 H is a view of the hose;

Figure 7 B and F are views of a flange:

Figure 8 is a cross sectional view of the present invention:

9 Figure 9 is a cross sectional view of the present invention;  
10 a front view of the bearing support;

10 Figure 10 is a front view of the bearing support.

11 Figure 11 is a view of another embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 11 is a view of the extended shaft:

Figure 12 E, B, S and A, B, C are views of another

19 **Figure 124, B, C and D** of the present invention:

Figure 13 is a view of an attachable handle:

Figure 15 is a view of the

Figure 14 A and B are views of other embryo

17 present invention; 18 a detailed view of Figure 14 A;

18 Figure

Figure 15 is a detailed view of Figure 14 A.  
Figure 16 is a schematic of the power train.

19 Figure 16 is a schematic of the power train. It shows the clutch arrangement.

20 Figure 17 is a view of the clutch arrangement, and Figure 18 is a view of the flexible shaft sleeve.

**DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

### DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to the drawing, there is illustrated in Figures 1A through 1E an embodiment of an arrangement fabricated according to the teaching of the present invention and generally designated 10. Figure 1A illustrates a rotary tool support generally designated 301 mountable within a hand piece generally designated 401. The hand piece 401 is fabricated to form a guard around a selected portion of the cutting surface 302. This embodiment is adapted to be attachable to a

1 the need for a gasket to maintain sufficient vacuum differential to suck  
2 out dust and debris.

3 Figure 5 A, B and C depicts a hand piece generally  
4 designated 401 fabricated according to the teachings of this invention.  
5 The arrangement illustrated in Fig. 5 A, B and C is shaped and sized for  
6 maintenance of the incisor teeth of the horse. The exposed portion of the  
7 cutting surface 302 is minimized by fabricating the outer capped top 402  
8 of the handpiece 401 to be close fitting and encircling a large portion of  
9 the cutting surface 302. This minimizes the opportunity for the fleshy  
10 parts of the horse's mouth to become entangled between the cutting  
11 surface 302 and the handpiece 401. The edges 414 of the hand piece  
12 401 below the cutting surface 303 are shaped to provide a smooth  
13 slightly curved surface that slips smoothly over the teeth and allows the  
14 exposed cutting surface to be forcibly pressed against the selected area of  
15 the tooth with minimal, non-interfering contact of the hand piece 401  
16 with the teeth.

17 The close fitting of the cutting surface to the handpiece 401  
18 is achieved in the preferred embodiment by fabricating the base 415 of  
19 the handpiece 401 as illustrated in Figures 6 F and 6 B. In the preferred  
20 embodiment, the base 415 is machined of aluminum bar stock to form a  
21 rounded cap 416 on one end and access channel 417 open on the other  
22 end. Wall 407 is shaped to form an encircling guard around a portion of  
23 the cutting surface thereby exposing only a selected portion of the  
24 cutting surface near the rounded cap 416. Wall 407 extends away from  
25 the rounded cap 416 and toward the access channel 417 to form a first  
26 channel for the shaft 303 mounted within the shaft support sleeve 304  
27 as illustrated in Fig 10. This shaft channel is bifurcated below the  
28 exposed cutting surface to communicate with a second channel 408,  
29 which is part of the vacuum path. Second wall 409 forms an orifice 410  
30 near the cutting surface. A flange mount 418 is formed as shown in  
31 Fig. 6 B as a grooved opening wherein the flange 4,11 may be mounted.

1 the need for a gasket to maintain sufficient vacuum differential to suck  
2 out dust and debris.

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4 designated 401 fabricated according to the teachings of this invention.  
5 The arrangement illustrated in Fig. 5 A, B and C is shaped and sized for  
6 maintenance of the incisor teeth of the horse. The exposed portion of the  
7 cutting surface 302 is minimized by fabricating the outer capped top 402  
8 of the handpiece 401 to be close fitting and encircling a large portion of  
9 the cutting surface 302. This minimizes the opportunity for the fleshy  
10 parts of the horse's mouth to become entangled between the cutting  
11 surface 302 and the handpiece 401. The edges 414 of the hand piece  
12 401 below the cutting surface 303 are shaped to provide a smooth  
13 slightly curved surface that slips smoothly over the teeth and allows the  
14 exposed cutting surface to be forcibly pressed against the selected area of  
15 the tooth with minimal, non-interfering contact of the hand piece 401  
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22 end. Wall 407 is shaped to form an encircling guard around a portion of  
23 the cutting surface thereby exposing only a selected portion of the  
24 cutting surface near the rounded cap 416. Wall 407 extends away from  
25 the rounded cap 416 and toward the access channel 417 to form a first  
26 channel for the shaft 303 mounted within the shaft support sleeve 304  
27 as illustrated in Fig 10. This shaft channel is bifurcated below the  
28 exposed cutting surface to communicate with a second channel 408,  
29 which is part of the vacuum path. Second wall 409 forms an orifice 410  
30 near the cutting surface. A flange mount 418 is formed as shown in  
31 Fig. 6 B as a grooved opening wherein the flange 4,11 may be mounted.

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1 the need for a gasket to maintain sufficient vacuum differential to suck  
2 out dust and debris. <sup>A, B and C</sup>

3 Figure 5 depicts a hand piece generally designated 401  
4 fabricated according to the teachings of this invention. The arrangement  
5 illustrated in Fig. 5 is shaped and sized for maintenance of the incisor  
6 teeth of the horse. The exposed portion of the cutting surface 302 is  
7 minimized by fabricating the outer capped top 402 of the handpiece 401  
8 to be close fitting and encircling a large portion of the cutting surface  
9 302. This minimizes the opportunity for the fleshy parts of the horse's  
10 mouth to become entangled between the cutting surface 302 and the  
11 handpiece 401. The edges 414 of the hand piece 401 below the cutting  
12 surface 303 are shaped to provide a smooth slightly curved surface that  
13 slips smoothly over the teeth and allows the exposed cutting surface to  
14 be forcibly pressed against the selected area of the tooth with minimal,  
15 non-interfering contact of the hand piece 401 with the teeth.

16 The close fitting of the cutting surface to the handpiece 401  
17 is achieved in the preferred embodiment by fabricating the base 415 of  
18 the handpiece 401 as illustrated in Figures 6 F and 6 B. In the preferred  
19 embodiment, the base 415 is machined of aluminum bar stock to form a  
20 rounded cap 416 on one end and access channel 417 open on the other  
21 end. Wall 407 is shaped to form an encircling guard around a portion of  
22 the cutting surface thereby exposing only a selected portion of the  
23 cutting surface near the rounded cap 416. Wall 407 extends away from  
24 the rounded cap 416 and toward the access channel 417 to form a first  
25 channel for the shaft 303 mounted within the shaft support sleeve 304  
26 as illustrated in Fig 10. This shaft channel is bifurcated below the  
27 exposed cutting surface to communicate with a second channel 408,  
28 which is part of the vacuum path. Second wall 409 forms an orifice 410  
29 near the cutting surface. A flange mount 418 is formed as shown in  
30 Fig. 6 B as a grooved opening wherein the flange 411 may be mounted.

1 starting at guard 407 and then into the bearing support channel 421.  
2 The bearing support sleeve 304 is then inserted into the bearing support  
3 channel 421 engaging the shaft 303 through the bearing 305 so that the  
4 shaft 303 extends beyond the end of the bearing support sleeve 304  
5 remote from the bearing. The bearing support sleeve 304 is secured in  
6 place within the bearing support channel 421 by setscrews 405. Now  
7 referring to Figure 5 C, a connector 311 being first mounted to an  
8 adapter to a flexible shaft 312, is mounted on the extended end of the  
9 shaft 303. The adapter 312 being secured in place by a setscrew 405.

10 Figure 11F illustrates the base 415 of an extended  
11 arrangement sized for reaching the rear molars inside the horse's mouth  
12 and fabricated according to the teaching of the invention. In the  
13 preferred arrangement, the base 415 is 14 inches long. This additional  
14 length requires the shaft 303 attached to the cutting surface 302, the  
15 bearing support sleeve 304, flange 411, and hollow tube 420 illustrated  
16 in Fig. 11, to also be proportionally longer. These items may be extended  
17 as illustrated in Figure 11 E. A connector 311 attaches shaft extension  
18 313 to the shaft 303 of the cone shaped cutting surface 302.

19 An additional setscrew 405 may be used to secure the longer  
20 bearing support sleeve 304. The orifice 410 formed by wall 409 at the  
21 front end of the vacuum channel 408 remains similar as it is sized in  
22 relationship to the cutting surface 302.

23 Figures 12 X, Y and Z illustrate the assembled extended  
24 arrangement having a base 415 approximately 14 inches long supporting  
25 a rotary tool having a cutting surface 302 and shaft 303 mounted within  
26 a bearing support sleeve 304. A connector 311 with adapter to flexible  
27 shaft 312 is mounted on the end of the shaft 303 remote from the cutting  
28 surface 302.

29 Because the back of the horse mouth is surrounded by  
30 fleshy material, the rounded cap 416 of the base 415 may provide  
31

1 starting at guard 407 and then into the bearing support channel 421.  
2 The bearing support sleeve 304 is then inserted into the bearing support  
3 channel 421 engaging the shaft 303 through the bearing 305 so that the  
4 shaft 303 extends beyond the end of the bearing support sleeve 304  
5 remote from the bearing. The bearing support sleeve 304 is secured in  
6 place within the bearing support channel 421 by setscrews 405. Now  
7 referring to Figure 5 C, a connector 311 being first mounted to an  
8 adapter to a flexible shaft 312, is mounted on the extended end of the  
9 shaft 303. The adapter 312 being secured in place by a setscrew 405.

10 Figure 11F illustrates the base 415 of an extended  
11 arrangement sized for reaching the rear molars inside the horse's mouth  
12 and fabricated according to the teaching of the invention. In the  
13 preferred arrangement, the base 415 is 14 inches long. This additional  
14 length requires the shaft 303 attached to the cutting surface 302, the  
15 bearing support sleeve 304, flange 411, and hollow tube 420 illustrated  
16 in Fig. 11, to also be proportionally longer. These items may be extended  
17 as illustrated in Figure 11 E. A connector 311 attaches shaft extension  
18 313 to the shaft 303 of the cone shaped cutting surface 302.

19 An additional setscrew 405 may be used to secure the longer  
20 bearing support sleeve 304. The orifice 410 formed by wall 409 at the  
21 front end of the vacuum channel 408 remains similar as it is sized in  
22 relationship to the cutting surface 302.

23 Figures 12 [F and 12 B] X, Y and Z illustrate the assembled  
24 extended arrangement having a base 415 approximately 14 inches long  
25 supporting a rotary tool having a cutting surface 302 and shaft 303  
26 mounted within a bearing support sleeve 304. A connector 311 with  
27 adapter to flexible shaft 312 is mounted on the end of the shaft 303  
28 remote from the cutting surface 302.

29 Because the back of the horse mouth is surrounded by  
30 fleshy material, the rounded cap 416 of the base 415 may provide

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1 starting at guard 407 and then into the bearing support channel 421.  
2 The bearing support sleeve 304 is then inserted into the bearing support  
3 channel 421 engaging the shaft 303 through the bearing 305 so that the  
4 shaft 303 extends beyond the end of the bearing support sleeve 304  
5 remote from the bearing. The bearing support sleeve 304 is secured in  
6 place within the bearing support channel 421 by setscrews 405. Now  
7 referring to Figure 5 C, a connector 311 being first mounted to an  
8 adapter to a flexible shaft 312, is mounted on the extended end of the  
9 shaft 303. The adapter 312 being secured in place by a setscrew 405.

10 Figure 11F illustrates the base 415 of an extended  
11 arrangement sized for reaching the rear molars inside the horse's mouth  
12 and fabricated according to the teaching of the invention. In the  
13 preferred arrangement, the base 415 is 14 inches long. This additional  
14 length requires the shaft 303 attached to the cutting surface 302, the  
15 bearing support sleeve 304, flange 411, and hollow tube 420 illustrated  
16 in Fig. 11, to also be proportionally longer. These items may be extended  
17 as illustrated in Figure 11 E. A connector 311 attaches shaft extension  
18 313 to the shaft 303 of the cone shaped cutting surface 302.

19 An additional setscrew 405 may be used to secure the longer  
20 bearing support sleeve 304. The orifice 410 formed by wall 409 at the  
21 front end of the vacuum channel 408 remains similar as it is sized in  
22 relationship to the cutting surface 302.

23 Figures 12 F and 12 B illustrate the assembled extended  
24 arrangement having a base 415 approximately 14 inches long supporting  
25 a rotary tool having a cutting surface 302 and shaft 303 mounted within  
26 a bearing support sleeve 304. A connector 311 with adapter to flexible  
27 shaft 312 is mounted on the end of the shaft 303 remote from the  
28 cutting surface 302.

29 Because the back of the horse mouth is surrounded by  
30 fleshy material, the rounded cap 416 of the base 415 may provide

1 above. Both configurations provide a direct connection between the  
2 motor 101 and the cutting surface 302 of the tool. In the preferred  
3 embodiment of the power train 201, an adjustable torque clutch 206 is  
4 included. Should the preselected torque of the clutch 206 be exceeded  
5 during use of the arrangement fabricated according to the teachings of  
6 this invention, the clutch 206 will disengage the powered motion of the  
7 motor 101 from the tool thereby minimizing possible injury to the horse  
8 or user and allow the user to safely clear any obstruction of the  
9 arrangement before continuing use.

10 Figure 17 illustrates a clutch 206 having a set of clutch  
11 plates 207, a torque adjustment knob 208 that sets the tension between  
12 the clutch plates 207. An end adapter 209 compatible with the flexible  
13 shaft 204 is mounted on the clutch 206 remote from the motor 101. The  
14 clutch 206 is mounted within the collet 202 of the motor 101.

15 A clutch housing 210 is fabricated to slip over the clutch  
16 206 and onto the motor 101 to a position whereby the end adapter 209  
17 is engagable by the end of the flexible shaft 204 which is mounted within  
18 the clutch housing 210. A sliding window 211 may be mounted on the  
19 clutch housing 210 to allow easy access by the user to the torque  
20 adjustment knob 208.

21 Figure 16 illustrates a collar 212 fabricated from stainless  
22 steel and mounted on the flexible shaft 204 remote from the end of the  
23 flexible shaft mounted to the clutch housing 210. The collar 212 is  
24 fabricated with a catch 213 engagable by the latch 413 mounted on the  
25 base 415 of the hand piece 401 when the collar 212 is inserted within  
26 access channel 417. The rotational motion of the motor 101 is  
27 selectively, interruptably transmitted to the clutch 206, through the  
28 flexible shaft 204 engagable with the flexible shaft adapter 312 to the  
29 cutting surface 302.

1 above. Both configurations provide a direct connection between the  
2 motor 101 and the cutting surface 302 of the tool. In the preferred  
3 embodiment of the power train 201, an adjustable torque clutch 206 is  
4 included. Should the preselected torque of the clutch 206 be exceeded  
5 during use of the arrangement fabricated according to the teachings of  
6 this invention, the clutch 206 will disengage the powered motion of the  
7 motor 101 from the tool thereby minimizing possible injury to the horse  
8 or user and allow the user to safely clear any obstruction of the  
9 arrangement before continuing use.

10 Figure 17 illustrates a clutch 206 having a set of clutch  
11 plates 207, a torque adjustment knob 208 that sets the tension between  
12 the clutch plates 207. An end adapter 209 compatible with the flexible  
13 shaft 204 is mounted on the clutch 206 remote from the motor 101. The  
14 clutch 206 is mounted within the collet 202 of the motor 101.

15 A clutch housing 210 is fabricated to slip over the clutch  
16 206 and onto the motor 101 to a position whereby the end adapter 209  
17 is engagable by the end of the flexible shaft 204 which is mounted within  
18 the clutch housing 210. A sliding window 211 may be mounted on the  
19 clutch housing 210 to allow easy access by the user to the torque  
20 adjustment knob 208.

21 Figure [18] 16 illustrates a collar 212 fabricated from  
22 stainless steel and mounted on the flexible shaft 204 remote from the  
23 end of the flexible shaft mounted to the clutch housing 210. The collar  
24 212 is fabricated with a catch 213 engagable by the latch 413 mounted  
25 on the base 415 of the hand piece 401 when the collar 212 is inserted  
26 within access channel 417. The rotational motion of the motor 101 is  
27 selectively, interruptably transmitted to the clutch 206, through the  
28 flexible shaft 204 engagable with the flexible shaft adapter 312 to the  
29 cutting surface 302.

1 above. Both configurations provide a direct connection between the  
2 motor 101 and the cutting surface 302 of the tool. In the preferred  
3 embodiment of the power train 201, an adjustable torque clutch 206 is  
4 included. Should the preselected torque of the clutch 206 be exceeded  
5 during use of the arrangement fabricated according to the teachings of  
6 this invention, the clutch 206 will disengage the powered motion of the  
7 motor 101 from the tool thereby minimizing possible injury to the horse  
8 or user and allow the user to safely clear any obstruction of the  
9 arrangement before continuing use.

10 Figure 17 illustrates a clutch 206 having a set of clutch  
11 plates 207, a torque adjustment knob 208 that sets the tension between  
12 the clutch plates 207. An end adapter 209 compatible with the flexible  
13 shaft 204 is mounted on the clutch 206 remote from the motor 101. The  
14 clutch 206 is mounted within the collet 202 of the motor 101.

15 A clutch housing 210 is fabricated to slip over the clutch  
16 206 and onto the motor 101 to a position whereby the end adapter 209  
17 is engagable by the end of the flexible shaft 204 which is mounted within  
18 the clutch housing 210. A sliding window 211 may be mounted on the  
19 clutch housing 210 to allow easy access by the user to the torque  
20 adjustment knob 208. *SHOCK BL FL 16*

21 Figure 18 illustrates a collar 212 fabricated from stainless  
22 steel and mounted on the flexible shaft 204 remote from the end of the  
23 flexible shaft mounted to the clutch housing 210. The collar 212 is  
24 fabricated with a catch 213 engagable by the latch 413 mounted on the  
25 base 415 of the hand piece 401 when the collar 212 is inserted within  
26 access channel 417. The rotational motion of the motor 101 is  
27 selectively, interruptably transmitted to the clutch 206, through the  
28 flexible shaft 204 engagable with the flexible shaft adapter 312 to the  
29 cutting surface 302.